

rectly placed with Chauliognathidae. Study material is scarce in museum collections and far larger series than now exist must be assembled before any of these genera can be placed with assurance. Therefore, until a major revision of the Chauliognathidae is made the changes will be deferred.

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## NOTES ON COLLECTING CARABIDAE AT AN OATMEAL TRAIL IN OHIO<sup>1</sup>

The technique described herein was first used successfully by Hubbell (1956)<sup>2</sup> for collecting camel crickets of the genus *Ceuthophilus*. He mentions that certain beetles, especially Carabidae, were also attracted to a bait trail of oatmeal or rolled oats.

On the evening of August 24, 1955, the writer placed a trail of rolled oats in a dense hardwood forest in Blendon Woods, Franklin County, Ohio. This bait trail was placed along a path through the woods consisting mainly of beech, hickory and white oak. The rolled

oats were distributed sparsely by hand, but were found very easy to follow with the aid of a headlight. There seemed to be a somewhat luminescent quality to these whitish flakes.

Many insects were collected along this trail, but of greatest interest were the 33 specimens of Carabidae representing 12 species. Although none of the species are extremely rare in Ohio, this method represents a very easy method of collecting specimens.

Following is a list of the Carabidae collected in less than one hour at the above location: *Amphasia interstitialis* (Say) (1), *Bembidion variegatum* Say (2), *Calathus gregaria* Dej. (3), *Cymindis neglecta* Hald. (12), *Dicaelus dilatatus* Say (2), *Dicaelus politus* Dej. (1), *Euferonia stygica* (Say) (1), *Gastrosticta obscura* (Say) (1), *Harpalus erythropus* Dej. (2), *Harpalus vagans* Lec. (1), and *Pristodactyla impunctata* (Say) (1). I am indebted to Dr. W. C. Stehr, Ohio University, for determination of these specimens. Numbers in parenthesis represent the number of specimens collected.

Most members of the Carabidae are considered predators, and possibly some of these specimens were attracted to the trail because of the other insects that were present. However, a great percentage of the beetles were noted carrying large flakes of oats in their mandibles. It was not possible to ascertain whether the beetles were actually feeding on the rolled oats. To the human senses, dry rolled oats have little or no odor. However, judging from the number of insects attracted, there must be a definite odor which is attractive to a wide variety of insects.

This method of collecting is very simple, yet quite effective, and it is hoped will prove useful to coleopterists in other areas.—R. E. WOODRUFF, *Department of Entomology, State Plant Board of Florida, Gainesville.*

<sup>1</sup>Contribution No. 8, Entomology Department, State Plant Board of Florida.

<sup>2</sup>HUBBELL, T. H. 1956. A new collecting method: the oatmeal trail. *Ent. News* 67(2):49-51.

## NEW RECORD OF A *SPHENOPHORUS* (CURCULIONIDAE) FOR THE LESSER ANTILLES

By PATRICIA VAURIE<sup>1</sup>

A single specimen of *Sphenophorus venatus vestitus* Chittenden, a medium-sized billbug, was collected on the island of Martinique in the Lesser Antilles, on June 10, 1960, by P. and C. Vaurie, at Anse Mitan, across the bay from Fort de France. The weevil was found crawling out of a large crab hole on the edge of a brackish swampy area behind the shore of the bay.

This capture extends the range of the subspecies and the species about 400 miles farther south. The other records for the West Indies are from the Greater Antilles (Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico) and the Bahamas (Grand Bahama, San Salvador, South Caicos, and Long Island). The Caicos and Long Island records have not been published previously; they are represented by two specimens in the American Museum of Natural History collected in February and March, 1953, by

<sup>1</sup> American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.